BAKER, M'ADOO AND PERSHING TELL OF U. S. IN WORLD WAR

ARMY ORGANIZATION of the armistice, Mr. Baker gives this hint at the policy the Government is PERSHING CALLS HIS WAITS PEACE TERMS

Secretary Baker Issues His-Annual Report-Tells of War Achievements.

MEUSE GREATEST EVENT

Victory There Made German Acceptance of Armistice Terms Certain.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 .- The question of permanent organization of the army has been deferred for consideration after the close of the peace conference. Secretary Baker, in his an-"the military needs of the United States cannot be prudently assessed until that conference shall have deations of the world."

For temporary purposes, however, Mr. Baker announces that he will lay before Congress a plan of reorganization for the Regular Army "which shall continue as the nucleus of any future military establishment." The Secretary also indicates his in-

eral staff organization built m during the war.

"I have refrained in this report," Mr. Baker says, "from making specific recommendations for future legislation for two reasons. In the first place, the signing of the armistice has not present a great military establishment which can not be immediately lissolved and the activities of the De partment for some time at least must the second place the peace conference s about to assemble and the military needs of the United States cannot be prudently assessed until that confernce shall have determined the future international relations of the world.

War Study Necessary.

"In any case it is clear that the education of officers and a constant study of the science of warfare will e necessary and it is my hope the great Military Academy at West Point can be supplemented by an enlargement and broadening of the special schools which are at present organized but should be made to take

In his brief recital of the events of of the Meuse as "from the viewpoint of military strategy, America's greatcome of the war." since by that attack of the American armies the Sedan-Mezieres railway, the main artery of the German supply system, was cut. ascribed to the epidemic. The entire available strength of the yard by yard progress against deserate enemy resistance which finally was worn out "and November 1 the object of the drive, the strategic conreption of which included the British fought the war at home: when the Americans enered the outskirts of Sedan to be oined there the next day by the

Made Armistice Certain.

"The meeting of the French and merican troops on this historic spot," the German arms, a defeat as dequestions before as to the acceptance of the armistice terms, the allied ad- THREATEN TO SEIZE ance culminating in this meeting at Sedan left no choice in the matter. In sketching the building up of the war army Mr. Baker selects a few triking figures as illustrations of that each step meant and what has een accomplished. The day the armiswas signed, he declares, more han 25 per cent, of the entire male opulation of the country between the ges of 18 and 31 was in the military rvice, the army having reached a furch, 1917, a week before war was

To illustrate the speed of this exansion the report cites the fact that British army in France had eached its high mark in the summer of 1917, three years after the beginming of the war, and that figure was slightly more than 2,000,000 men." took nineteen months for the United States to reach the same strength there, but Mr. Baker points out that during those years of battle fritish man power had been heavily called upon to replace casualties, while for many months the flow of American troops all went to augment the far greater transportation difficultie of the American project.

Many Wounds Only Slight.

Recapitulating the total American casualties, 236,108 men as already aninced, Mr. Baker said the deaths due to battle alone were 36,000 and that half of the wounded reported probably suffered slight injury." He idds that Federal battle fatalities in civil war totalled 110,000; Japan lost 59,000 men in the Russo-Japanese war and Germany lost 28,600 in the

France-Prussian war.

Speaking of the selective service
Mr. Baker/makes this observation
without discussing the question of universal military training, soon to

"At that time (when the preceding annual report was issued] there was ample evidence that the selective draft was a swift, effective and just means of securing the military strength necsary for the conduct of a great war. The experience of the past year has Brongly reenforced that conviction." Discussing the extensive engineerhigh has ended with the signing

orders and cancel contracts for such items as will not be needed in France. In this connection, however, care is being taken to assure ourselves that we are not depriving France of ma-terial which she so urgently needs to replace that worn out during her terrific self-denials of the past four years. We cannot refuse to render all the assistance possible in the reconstruc-tion of that heroic nation.

Under the heading of "Fighting Equipment for the Army" Mr. Baker gives a summary of what was accomplished in providing ordnance for the army. When the armistice was signed tracted for. November 1 10,634 had been delivered, divided as follows:

Browning Gun Report.

As to rifles Mr. Baker shows that 2,137,025 of the modified Enfields had been accepted prior to November 1. nual report made public to-night, says stated as follows: Light, 47,019; heavy. German assault of July 15 and "held their ground unflinchingly"; on the Browning guns in action:

"Experience of Seventy-ninth Diviuntil that conference shall have de-termined the future international re-25 to October 21, Browning machine line opposite Chargau Thierry against Thirteen machine gun com panies engaged, weather conditions tack not one instance where the guns failed wrote one of the most brilliant pages to operate due to muddy and wet belts. In our military annals on this occa-The Browning machine gun and automatic rifle in active operation have been | vented the crossing at certain points The Secretary also indicates his in- so satisfactory as to create an in-tention to press for perpetuation the sistent demand for these weapons."

craft problems, including the produc- three directions, met the German attion figures published from time to tacks with counter attacks at critical time in the past. He shows that 3,189 points and succeeded in throwing two De Haviland and 101 Handley-Page German divisions into complete machines were produced in this coun- fusion, capturing 600 prisoners." try and 1,900 planes had been shipped to France before the armistice was signed. On the other side 2,676 planes s concerned with what we have. In shing had thirty-two air squadrons at victory to the Alies and the United the front, the first of them to be States ing reached the battle areas in July.

Air service casualties, the report says, have been higher than in the cision to strike. Gen. Pershing conartillery and infantry, and reports to tipues: October 24 showed 128 battle fatalities of 262 men had lost their lives in this the deep Marne salient, but the enemy service while in training in the United | was taking chances, and the vulnera-

Health of Army Good.

on more the character of post-grad- been at the rate of 5.9 per 1,000 per research specialists in the several rate. It compares with a rate of 65 chosen French divisions. per 1.000 per annum during the civil war and 26 during the Spanish war, of a preliminary bombardment the the war Mr. Baker selects the battle Pneumonia caused 56 per cent. of the

> There were 316,000 cases of influenza among the troops in the United States fantry began its charge. The tactical during the late summer and fall, and hendling of our troops under these tryof the 20,500 deaths between Septem- ing conditions was excellent throughber 14 and November 8 19,800 are out the action. The enemy brought up

Discussing the embarkation service a stubborn defence both with machine American Army in France, twenty-ight divisions, was in line in the sec-months a total of 2,075,834 men and days' fighting the First Division conand week of October, he says, making 5.153,000 tons of cargo were shipped tinued to advance until it had gained overseas, the great bulk of these move- the heights above Soissons and capments having been handled after Jan- tured the village of Berzy-le-Sec. uary I of this year.

civil life have come at the country's pieces of artillery. call to places of exacting toll and have been denied the opportunity to perticipate abroad in the heroic adventure, but have nevertheless worked times without even that badge of dis-Ir. Baker says, "signallized the defeat usual degree the call to self-sacrifice, but they have been none the less soldiers and have contributed in no small

CLEVELAND CAR LINES

Council Aroused by Strike Against Women.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 4 .- Immediate seizure of the Cleveland street car lines ferred to Gen, Pershing's command. was threatened by City Council mem-Bers to-day following refusal by John ptal of 3,664,000 men, more than J. Stanley, president of the Cleveland tion the seven American divisions in 000,000 of whom were in Europe, as Railway Company, to discuss with the the front line advanced at 5 A. M. on ompared with a strength of 189,674 in striking car men any terms of settline. September 12, assisted by a limited striking car men any terms of settling September 12, assisted by a limited the woman conductor problem unless the men first returned to work.

adopted a resolution to-night, asking of wire cutters and others armed with the city to take over and operate the bangalors torpedoes, went through the the city to take over and operate the street cars until an agreement had been reached

Not a car has been run and no attempt has been made to resume service since the strike began.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 .- A recommen dation that the Cleveland Street Railway Contoany assign women displaced from platform service to other posi-tions in the company's employ was added to-day to the resolution in which many villages from enemy domination int this was offset, he adds, by the the National War Labor Board recommended yesterday that women no longer be retained as conductors on This action was taken by the board because it was not desired to establish any principle of the non-emwomen in industrial oc-

> OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 4 .-- A strike of mployees of the Omaha and Council Bluffs street railway to-day caused i reasation of traffic. The union withdrew its demand to-night for "closed shop" and the strike now hinges or

nsurance Companies Urge Thrift Trustees representing 90 per cent. of the \$27,000,000,000 of old line life insurance in this country will take part in the "Thrift Conference" which will be held in this city December 5 and 6 in connection with the twelfth annual convention of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents. The discussion at the conference will emphasize the need for continuing the thrift that has been practised during the war and making it the basis for success in the reconstruction period.

MEN'S AID GLORIOUS

Continued from First Page.

captured the village of Vaux with ost splendid precision. "Meanwhile our Second Corps, under Major-Gen, George W. Read, had been organized for the command of our di-visions with the British, which were held back in training areas or assigned to second line defences. Five of the Man's Land to take all the enemy's ten divisions were withdrawn from the first line positions. Closing the chap-British area in June, three to relieve divisions in Lorraine and the Vosges and two to the Paris area to join the Trench, 5,000; light (field guns), 3,850; stood between the city and any further medium, 1,070; fleavy, 695; railway, 19. group of American divisions which stood between the city and any further miles from our line of departure. The

By that time the great tide of American troop movements to France was in full swing and the older divisions could be used freely. The Forty-sec-Browning machine gun production is ond, in line east of Rheims, faced the quoted to show the performance of the right flank four companies of the Twenty-eighth Division fuced "advancing waves of German infantry' powerful artillery and infantry at-

"A single regiment of the Third sion," Gen. Pershing says. "It pre-Germans, who had gained a footing. Mr. Baker gives much space to air- pressed forward. Our men, firing in

Stage Set for Counter Blow.

Thus was the stage set for the of service types had been provided for counter offensive which, beginning the American squadrons by the French with the smashing of the enemy's Government. September 30 Gen. Per- Marne salient, brought overwhelming in the eventful months that equipped with American planes have followed. The intimation is strong that Gen. Pershing's advice helped Marshal Foch to reach his de-"The great force of the German

and 224 by accident overseas. A total Chateau Thierry offensive established bility of this pocket to attack might be turned to his disadvantage, Seizing this opportunity to support my con-The general health of the army has viction every division with any sort of training was made available for use in shows, the death rate for all forces, at a counter offensive. The place of home and abroad, to August 30 having honor in the thrust toward Solssons on July 18 was given to our First and uate courses and to develop and train annum, or little more than the civilian Second divisions, in company with

"Without the usual brief warning massed French and American artillery firing by the map, laid down its rolling barrage at dawn, while the inlarge numbers of reserves and made

In closing his report Mr. Baker Bepaire farm and Vierzy in a very ernment to provide us with the necesspeaks this word for the men who rapid advance and reached a position sary artillery equipment.

Organizes First Army.

With the situation on the Marne on, sometimes in uniform and some- writes, he could turn to the organization of the First American Army and tinction. Theirs has been in an un-the reduction of the St. Miniel salient. long planned as the initial purely American enterprise. A troop concenupon France forty-seven years before at the same spot. If there had been our arms."

way to whatever success has attended tions of artillery and air units by the property of the same spot. French, began, involving the move-ment, mostly at night, of 600,000 men. A sector reaching from Port sur Seille,

east of the Moselle, westward through St. Mihiel to Verdun and later enlarged to carry it to the edge of the forest of Argonne, was taken over, the Second Colonial French, holding the tip of the salient opposite St. Mihiel, the heights above Verdun, being trans-Of the reduction of the St. Mihlel

salient Gen. Pershing says: "After four hours artillery preparanumber of tanks manned partly by Americans and partly by the French. The Cleveland Federation of Labor These divisions, accompanied by groups successive bands of barbed wire that protected the enemy's front line and support trenches in irresistible waves on schedule time, breaking down all defence of an enemy demoralized by the great volume of our artillery fire and our sudden approach out of the

> "At the cost of only 7,000 casualties, mostly light, we had taken 16,000 prisoners and 443 guns, a great quantity of material, released the inhabitants of and established our lines in a position to threaten Metz.

Success Was Important.

"This signal success of the American that he had one to reckon with." The report shows for the first time deeds.

officially that with this brilliantly executed coup Gen. Pershing's men had cleared the way for the great effort of the allied and American forces to win a conclusive victory. The American army moved at once toward its crowning achievement, the battle of

the Meuse of this mighty battle in three distinct phases, beginning on the night of September 26, when Americans quickly took the places of the French on th thinly held line of this long quiet sec-The attack opened on Septem-26, and the Americans drove \$13,222,000,000 IN ber 26, and the Americans No through entanglements, across No

ter Gen. Pershing says: "On November 6 a division of the First Corps reached a point on the Meuse opposite Sedan, twenty-five strategical goal, which was our highest hope, was gained. We had cut the enemy's main line of communications, mistice could save his army from complete disaster. "In all forty enemy divisions had

visions engaged were the First, Second, of our divisions remained in line for riods of financial stringency. on its front while on either flank the a length of time that required nerves they soon became equal to the best."

Praise for Brigaded Troops.

with French or British armies during the nation." this time. He tells of the work of the Rheims and of the splendid fighting line of defence. of the Thirty-seventh and Ninety-first Divisions sent to join the French army

Of the total strength of the Expe-

organizations at Murmansk, also in- be officially compiled. luding those en route from the States, the infantry personnel of ten have amounted to \$13,222,000,000. corps each."

Of their equipment he says:

with few of the auxiliaries, necessary from taxation.

front thus relieved, Gen. Pershing vided us with a total of 2.676 pursuit, ing the year writes, he could turn to the organiza-observation and bomaing planes. The additional first airplanes received from home ar-American production, including airfortunate, for the reason that the the requirements of their own armies. "All credit is due our own manulook forward to the early supply of

BUILD ROADS, WILSON URGES.

Early Resumption and Extension of Highway Work Advocated.

ion and extension of highway construction is highly desirable in the opinion of President Wilson.

road building under the Federal all road act "would be in the public interest" and expressing the belief that an additional appropriation should be

Title Company Official Called.

Theodore L. Waugh, Assistant Dis-

trict Attorney, appeared before Mag-

istrate Healy in the Municipal Term Court yesterday and procured a summons "for a member of a title com pany," requiring him to appear and testify to-morrow afternoon before First Army in its first offensive was the Mayor's Committee on Taxation of prime importance. The Allies found | concerning complaints that his comthey had a formidable army to aid pany illegally charges exorbitant sums them, and the enemy learned finally for drawing such papers as satisfactions of mortgages, mortgages and



The General tells a dramatic story Secretary McAdoo Gives Details on Expenditures and Credits.

Sudden Coming of Peace Leaves Treasury Department in Uncertain Condition.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4,-The financial and nothing but surrender or an ar- sad forth by Secretary McAdoo in his been used against us in the Meuse-Ar- Treasury. It is the history of how unquestionably saved the farmers of is hoped war savings certificates will gonne battle. Between September 26 the American people paid billions in tions, foreclosures and denial of finan- nation's financing even after the and November 6 we took 26,059 prison- taxes, raised four great Liberty Loans cial accommodations during this peers and 468 guns on this front, Our di- and created a tremendous pool of riod. The system has been a harbor credit with which the Treasury of refuge for the borrowing farmer, a feature of the Treasury's policy in Third, Fourth, Fifth, Twenty-sixth, through its many war agencies paid Through its competition with other distributing the \$8,171,000,000 credits came out with a whole skin. We had Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirty- the bills of the army and navy, the loaning agencies it has reduced inter- to allies during the year, had been to an awful time for ten days. We were second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-f enth, Seventy-eighth, Seventy-ninth, lies and millions to war industries, farmer in large measure from those pean countries, but did not mention twice while we held the line and re-Eightieth, Eighty-second, Eighty-helped support the families of soldiers financial troubles which otherwise the specific acts undertaken by the kinth, Ninetieth and Ninety-first. Many and sailors and tided farmers over pe- must have beset him. It has consti- Treasury to accomplish this. In ex-

again after only a few days of rest. sales," said Secretary McAdoo, "and The First, Fifth, Twenty-sixth, For- the transformation of our varied and ty-second, Seventy-seventh, Eightieth, complex economic life to the supreme Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth were in the task of winning the war have been line twice. Although some of the di-visions were fighting their first sattle cial disturbance. The credit and business structure of the nation remains sound and strong. The results of the four Liberty Loans are a tribute to The Commander in Chief does not the patriotism of the American peose sight of the divisions operating ple and to the economic strength of

The report constitutes Secretary Second Corps, comprising the Twenty- McAdoo's final accounting of his stewseventh and Thirtieth Divisions in the British assault on the Hindenburg line finance minister. Throughout the rewhere the St. Quentin Canal passes port Mr. McAdoo refers repeatedly through a tunnel; of how the Second to the remarkable achievements of and Thirty-sixth Divisions got their America's civilian population in prochance in October by being assigned to viding the money and materials for ald the French in the drive from war and acting as the "eager second

ditionary Force, Gen. Pershing re-the document Treasury librarians re-"There are in Europe altogether in- called that the financial history of the fluding a regiment and some sanitary civil war is buried in a great stack of units with the Italian army and the musty ledgers and probably never will

For the fifteen months ended last approximately 2,053,347 men, less our June 39 Secretary McAdoo estimated this total there are in that the actual cost of the war, with France 1,338,169 combatant troops, allowances for the Government's ordi-Forty divisions have arrived, of which many expenses in ordinary times n used as replacements, leaving half of this, or \$6,499,000,000, went into thirty divisions now in France or- permanent investments in the form of ganized into three armies of three ships, shipyards, war vessels, army camps, buildings and in loans to Ai-"Our entry into the war found us the year's expenses \$1.6 per cent, came orty Loan converted bonds. lies or to American war industries. Of

for its conduct in the modern sense. The civil establishment of the Govfor its conduct in the modern sense.

Among our most important deficientation and tanks. In order to meet our requirements as rapidly as possible we 368,000,000. For support of the army \$1.

The civil establishment of the Gov. Finance Corporation, up to October 31. Its d made loans amounting to \$87,716, beal, but was finally so 000,000 while \$29,863,000 had been repaid, leaving advances outstanding requirements as rapidly as possible we 368,000,000. For support of the army \$1.

The civil establishment of the Gov. Finance Corporation, up to October 31. Its d made loans amounting to \$87,716, beal, but was finally so 000,000 while \$29,863,000 had been repaid, leaving advances outstanding \$37,852,000. Most of the loans, or MOTHER JONES TO "The Second Division took Bean geographed the offer of the French Govlepaire farm and Vierzy in a very ernment to provide us with the necession of the provid "In aviation we were in the same machinery, armament, equipment and drive at the northern end of the raildrive at the northern end of the raildrive at the northern end of the railin front of Tigny at the end of its

"In aviation we were in the same
"Perhaps a special word ought to be
second day. These two divisions capsituation, and the French
in front of Tigny at the end of its

"Perhaps a special word ought to be
second day. These two divisions capsituation, and here again the French
said in recognition of those who from
tured 7,000 prisoners and over 100 Government came to our aid-until our
turers and stock raisers rank next in

Bloomistreet and over 100 government came to our aid-until our
turers and stock raisers rank next in ordinary dishursements for the year own aviation programme should be amounted to \$8,966,000,000, and ordiunder way. We obtained from the nary receipts, excluding money re-French the necessary planes for train- ceived from Liberty Loans, amounted ing our personnel, and they have pro- to \$4,174,000,000. Loans to allies during the year amounted to \$4,739,000,000

rived in May, and altogether we have found great difficulty in forecasting Looking forward Secretary McAdoo received 1,379. The first American expenditures for the current fiscal squadron completely equipped by year which ends next June 30 on ac-American production, including air-planes, crossed the German lines on Estimates which he presented are August 7, 1918. As to tanks, we were based on calculations of each departalso compelled to rely upon the ment in advance of revisions since the French. Here, however, we were less signing of the armistice, and he does not consider them reliable. With this French production could barely meet explanation Mr. McAdoo forecast expenditures for this year at \$20,687,000,facturers for their efforts to meet out 375,000,000 for loans to allies and \$2,requirements, as at the time the 540,000,000 for redemption of outstandand the French Seventeenth Corps, on armistice was signed we were able to ing certificates and other debt cancellation. Total estimated disbursepractically all our necessities from our ments for the year were put at \$27,-

Income for Present Year.

Against this estimate which actual

expenses at the rate of a little more than a billion and a half dollars month to date indicate is too high, Mr. Washington, Dec. 4.—Early resump- McAdoo calculated that the Govern ment will receive about \$5,000,000,000 before the end of the fiscal year next June 30 from income and profits taxes \$1,100,000,000 from other taxes, \$190. Secretary Houston made public to- 069,000 from customs and \$555,000,60 day a setter he had received from the from miscellaneous sources, including President stating speedy renewal of \$70,000,000 from increased postage making estimated receipts from ordi

> nary sources \$6,846,000,000 Concerning the tremendous part played by the Federal reserve system during the war Secretary McAdoo had this to say:

"The Federal reserve system has permitted the enormous transactions connected with the financing of the war to be carried through without shock or disturbance, and its services

IMPORTED HOSIERY



will not be less important to the Gov- ulations and to print and distribute ing the readjustment from a war basis turns and taxes will be due. The en to a peace basis and to assist and forcement of the law will necessarily

IS TOLD IN DOLLARS to a peace basis and to assist and form the imperilled. under normal peace conditions." Mr. McAdoo dealt at length with consideration and wise tax policy the accomplishments of the War Risk It is desirable and necessary from the Insurance Bureau, which has built up viewpoint of the Treasury in condensan organization of 14,000 employees, ing the period of readjustment, and necessary for the issuance of about a from the viewpoint of labor and in million checks every month to soldiers dustry generally."

or their dependents for allotments, al-

surance in force." Federal Farm Loans.

Referring to Federal farm loans amounting to \$118,528,000 during the teach the American people thrift and history of America's part in the war is year ending last September 30, the report said: "The existence of this system operated under Government annual report drafted before his resig- supervision, granting long term loans nation and made public to-day by the at reasonable rates of interest, has "The payment into the Treasury of agency for financing the basic indus- United States credit in France of \$631,- turn out from bombs to bullets, from of steel, while others were sent in vast sums in war taxes and from bond try of the United States—that of ag-

The report also dealt with the \$115,633,000 and Italy \$5,284,000. supervising the liquidation of enemy formity of commercial regulations be-

000,000 free balance in the Treasury partially offset the debt. The pub- CURTISS SEEKS AERO PATENT. e debt has been increased since then by the Fourth Liberty Loan of nearly \$7,000,000,000 and by Treasury Commenting on the showing of finan- tificates of indebtedness amounting to several hundred million dollars

of bonds, face value, had been pur- penter and inventor. chased on the open market for \$234,-\$10,000, or at an average price of about step in litigation over hydroplane pat-96 per cent,, and subsequently held by ent rights extending back eight years the Treasury. Of this sum, \$172,445 .- and involving the expenditure of thou-000 were Second Liberty Loan bonds sands of dollars.
of both 4 and 4% per cent, issues; Three times have the patent au\$70,935,000 were Third Liberty Loan thorities rendered decision affecting bonds, and \$65,600,000 were First Lib- the patent rights involved. First

had made loans amounting to \$67,716,- peal, but was finally successful before leaving advances outstanding leaving advances outstanding at Solssons at Solssons at Solssons

n the near future," he said, "it will President of the United States. not be physically possible for the Treasury to frame the necessary reg- spirited address by "Mother" Jones.

"The wisdom of such action is emphasized by every sound econom

Mr. McAdoo reviewed the financial lowances, disability compensation and practices of the year, including the floating of short term certificates of "It is certainly one of the greatest indebtedness in advance of every Libisiness enterprises in the world," he erty Loan to prevent the disturbing said, "and indubitably the largest life of the money market by the loans and nsurance concern on the globe, hav- to obtain the money needed by the ing nearly \$36,000,000,000 of life in- Treasury in advance of loan receipts. He said the war savings movement had resulted not only in gathering in \$834,000,000 for war purposes up to November 1, but it had helped to

economy. Stabilize Foreign Exchange.

"This war time experiment has been so successful," he commented, "that it Twelfth Regiment, which later bebecome a continuing feature of the ty-seventh Division. His last letter, restoration of peace."

The report explained at length that tuted the greatest Governmental change for credits, France gave the Everything the munition Britain established similar credits of

Treasury's activities in licensing and Turning to the enormous task of collecting \$3,694,619,000 in taxes durinsurance companies operating in the ing the last fiscal year, or more than United States; the Public Health Ser- four times the record collection of the vice's tremendous accomplishments in year previous, the Secretary empha-combating the influenza epidemic and sized that this had been accomplished maintaining sanitary conditions about largely through the cooperation of camps: the International High Com- business interests and individual tax-

"During the fiscal year 1918," said the report, "the Bureau of Internal American countries, and the tasks im- Revene has been able to collect the The United States public debt last war budget than any other belligerent June 29 was \$12,396,000,000, without engaged in the present war has been

Aviator Claims Prior Invention on

Clann Curtiss and the Curtiss Aero plane Company are seeking to compel The report disclosed for the first ton to issue to them a patent for time the activities of the Treasury's rights to the hydroplane. An action sinking fund to buy up Liberty bonds in equity was begun before Federal in an effort to keep their price from Judge Chatfield in Brooklyn yesterfalling far below par. Up to Novem-day. The patent has been granted to ber 1, it is shown, \$244,036,500 worth Albert Janim, Rosebank, S. L. car-

The present proceedings are another

Janim's claim was rejected. Then he The report also showed that the War won out before the Chief Board of Ex-

Mary Jones was no day nominated by to protect a Mooney "new trial" meet.

Mr. McAdoo took the occasion to the Illinois Federation of Labor, in ing which is to be held to-night in emphasize again the importance of session here, as a delegate to call on Cooper Union. Acting Commissione hastening enactment of the revenue the Governor of California to intercede on behalf of Thomas Mooney and clais not to hold such a meeting, but "Unless the measure becomes a law if need be to carry the case to the the permit was issued and twenty-five

TRAFFIC COURT COP WOUNDED IN ACTION

> "Cry Out Much Louder" Than Before.

PASTOR HIT BY A SHELL

Sends Word to Judge He Can

Capt. Tator, Formerly Presbyterian Minister, Is Reported Injured.

Sergt. Peter Lewis, for years an attache of the Traffic Court, and thus known to thousands of automobiliists of New York, was wounded in Flanders Word was received yesterday by Magistrate Frederick B. House that Lewis was injured September 27 while his regiment was brigaded with the British. He was with the old came the 107th Infantry in the Twenwritten to Chief Clerk Rowland J. Sheridan the day before he was injured maid:

"Again I have been up front and an awful time for ten days. We were ing lets up, but at night it is hell. 275,000 for army purchases. Great cannons to machine guns, rifles, lights and rockets let go. Tell Judge House I can cry out much fouder now."

Capt. Charles A. Tator, formerly A. Presbyterian pastor in Northport, L. I., was wounded by a shell, according to a telegram received by his wife last Spanish-American war, and was graduated from the First Plattsburg camp. He was at Camp Upton, and went over with the 305th Infantry. News of the death of Capt. Harry C.

Starrett, 106th Infantry, was received yesterday. He died November 11 influenza. He saw service in the Philippines and Mexico, and was in command of Company B. Fourteenth Reglment, before it was changed into the 105th at Spartanburg last May. He leaves a widow, his mother, Annie Starrett; a brother and four sisters, living at 398 East Fourth street, Brooklyn. Before his name appeared in the

casualty list, as severely wounded Lieut. Garth M. Lowrie reached his me in White Plains yesterday on a furlough. He will go to a hospital in Maryland to be operated upon for it turies received from a shell Septer Lieut. Lawrence P. Scanlan, seri-

ously wounded, is a member of the 166th Aero Squadron, and has been in France since August. He lived at \$79 Ocean View avenue, Woodhaven, L. I., and saw service on the Mexican box der. He is a graduate of St. Joseph's College.

Miblel salient Lieut, Karl H, Wheeler, 106th Infantry, was killed by machine gun fire September 12. Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Wheeler, live at 672 Tenth street. Brooklyn. Private Salter Storrs Clark, Jr., 1

graduate of Yale, '12, was killed in action November 1. His family lives at 338 Mountain avenue, Westfield, N. C. T. Clark, a brother, also grad-

Acting Commissioner policemen were detailed. Provost This action was taken following a Marshal Thomas will have a plateen of military police at the hall

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Bar pin in Florentine bow knot effect of diamonds and onyx, \$295. Bar brooch of platinum with a centre diamond and 18 small dia-

Diamond Bar Pins and Brooches

Bar pin of platinum pierced work with five large diamonds over a line of calibre emeralds and studded with small diamonds, \$1000.

Platinum circle brooch of diamonds, \$975. Bar pin paved with diamonds and line of calibre sapphires, \$1425. Bow knot of diamonds and emerald calibre, \$1900.

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